

Argyresthia species. This proved to be *Argyresthia trifasciata*. I forwarded a specimen to David Slade at the National Museum of Wales with the view that as this appeared to be a first for Wales, he might like to lodge a specimen in the Museum collection. Dave contacted John Langmaid, who was able to confirm that there were no previous records for Wales. The foodplants of *A. trifasciata* are Junipers *Juniperus* spp., Cedars *Thuja* spp., Cypresses *Chamaecyparis* spp. and *Cupressocyparis leylandii*. John Smith confirmed on the telephone that both cultivated Junipers and Cypresses are present in his own and adjacent gardens, but was unable to say whether any are recently planted examples that might have come from nurseries at some distance in Britain or indeed, from abroad. He also told me that only days after informing county recorder Bryan Formstone about the capture of *trifasciata*, Bryan contacted him to say that he too had captured a specimen of *trifasciata* in his garden, approximately half a mile from the site of the first captures.— MARTIN J. WHITE, 58 Victoria Quay, Maritime Quarter, Swansea SA1 3XG.

***Mompha langiella* (Hb.) (Lep:Momphidae) – the first records for North Hampshire, VC12**

In July 2003, John Robbins (Porlock) had been helping RE to identify *Mompha* mines on willow-herbs, which had been found locally in Fleet. Leaves of Broad-leaved Willow-herb *Epilobium montanum* had been mined by *Mompha locupletella*, but also, John suspected, by *M. langiella*. He advised finding occupied mines or cocoons and breeding through for confirmation.

This was a small problem, as some of the leaves had been taken from plants growing on the utility room roof of RE's house! They had been watered by a faulty overflow, which had been repaired and the plants had withered. He collected some cocoons on 18 July 2003 from these shrivelled plants and labelled them "*locupletella*?" Another few cocoons were taken on 19 July 2003, from another local *Epilobium montanum* plant, where *langiella* was also a suspected miner and labelled "*langiella*?" A few of each of these cocoons were then posted to IK, for breeding through.

A specimen of *M. langiella* emerged from the "*locupletella*?" batch in the post and IK had subsequent emergences on 25 and 31 July. RE had *M. langiella* emerge from this batch on 28 July, with two emergences from the "*langiella*?" batch on 5 August. From the leaves examined locally it seems that *M. langiella* was more numerous than *M. locupletella* and that they possibly occurred in mixed colonies but it will need careful examination of the willow-herbs during the coming season to establish this.

We very grateful to John Langmaid for confirming the identity of these moths, which we believe are the first examples for VC12.— ROB EDMUNDS, 32 Woodcote Green, Calthorpe Park, Fleet, Hants, GU51 4EY (E-mail: r.edmunds@ntlworld.com) & IAN KIMBER, 6 Bank Close, Littleborough, Lancs, OL15 0DP (E-mail: ian@ukmoths.force9.co.uk).